I sugared about 60 trees. On these cold nights the total visitors each night were 2, 13, 32, which shows how the numbers build up. The next two nights were spoilt by a heavy drizzle which soaked the tree trunks and produced hardly any insects and the final night was cold again with 22. The commonest insect was *Peridroma porphyrea* Schiff., then *Agrotis segetum* Schiff. and the remainder a mixture of *Amathes xanthographa* Schiff., *Noctua pronuba* L., (in good condition and presumably second brood), *Leucania l-album* L., *Omphaloscelis lunosa* Haw., *Apamea ypsillon* Schiff. and *Phlogophora meticulosa* L.

I had brought my generator but, due to the wind, I ran the trap from the house making use of the lee of the building. It produced the same insects as the sugar plus the following:— *Eumichtis lichenea* Hübn., the commonest insect and 50% of the total catch, *Aporophyla nigra* Haw., the next commonest, *Rhizedra lutosa* Hübn. also common and a few *Ochropleura plecta* L., *Amathes c-nigrum* L., *Agrochola lota* C. and five *Plusia gamma* L. (when I left Gloucestershire my M.V. trap was bringing in over a hundred *gamma* a night).

There were virtually no butterflies in spite of the sunshine and I only saw four altogether — 2 Colias croceus Fourc., 1 Pyrameis atalanta L. and 1 Pararge aegeria L. No sign of plexippus; I understood it was on St. Agnes and had been sighted five times.

Notes on the Distribution of Some Dragonfly Species (Odonata, Anisoptera) of Bengal

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The present note is based on a collection of specimens collected from different parts of Calcutta by the authors and some of their friends from 1966 to 1972. Sixteen examples belonging to five species spread in five genera were collected. Though all the species are known to have wide geographical distribution, it was considered worth-while to publish a short note on this material since it contains four species newly recorded from Bengal (W. Bengal in Union of India and Bangladesh) and one needs some remarks on its distribution in Bengal.

All the species recorded here belong to two superfamilies, spread in three families. Four are Old World species and the other is known from both Old and New Worlds.

Superfamily: Aeshnoidea.

Family: Aeshnidae.

1. Hemianax ephippiger (Burmeister)

19, 30th June 1966, Calcutta (at dusk), Coll. G. C. Sarkar.

This is the first record of its distribution in Northeast India. It is also recorded from other parts of India. Besides India, it is also recorded from Pakistan, Persia, Baluchistan, Mesopotamia, Africa, N. Asia and S. Europe. Blackman and Pinhey (1967) also reported its capture at dusk.

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2 Anax imperator Leach.

19, 5th February 1972. Calcutta, Coll. R. N. Tiwari.

It is the first report of its existence in Eastern India. This is also recorded from the Himalayas and North West parts of India. Its extra-Indian distribution extends "from the British Isles across Europe to Central Asia and southwards to central and North Africa". (Fraser, 1936).

Superfamily: Libelluloidea.

Family: Libellulidae.

3. Tholymis tillarga (Fabricius).

19, 16th October 1966, Calcutta, Coll. T. R. Mitra.

This is the first record of its distribution in Northeast India. It is recorded from Southern and Western India. This is a common species throughout Southern Asia, Oceania, westwards to Africa, Madagascar and neighbouring islands and Australia.

4. Orthetrum sabina (Drury).

8 ° °, 3 ° °, 22nd September 1966 to 16th July 1967, Calcutta, Coll. A. R. Lahiri and T. R. Mitra.

This is the first record of this species from Bengal. The species is recorded from almost all parts of India. It is also reported from Nepal, Somaliland, Mesopotamia and Persia to Samoa and Australia.

Family: Macrodiplactidae.

Macrodiplax Cora (Brauer).

1♂, 4th October 1966, 1♀, 23rd July 1967, Calcutta, Coll. A. R. Lahiri and T. R. Mitra.

Calcutta is the only recorded locality of its existence in North India. Laidlaw (1915) reported the species from Calcutta on the basis of larvae. Fraser (1936) for an unknown reason did not pinpoint either Calcutta or Bengal as locality of its existence. However, the find of adults of both sexes for the first time confirms its existence in Bengal as well as in North India.

This is also recorded "from the east coast of Africa to Oceania and Australia and throughout Southern Asia" (Fraser, 1936). Borror (1945) reported it from North America.

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